NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WISDOM OF THE BRAHMIN: A Didactic Poem.
Translated from the German of Freidrich Rückert.
By CHARLES J. BEOORS. Books 1—VI. 12mo, pp. 252.
Boston: Roberts Brothers:

The translator and editor of this instalment of Rückert's principal work says in his preface that the poet in proportion to his gift and his work is the least known to us of all the German seers and sing-ers. This is true; and there is a reason for it, of which this volume is full of illustrations. Rückert was, if not quite a poet, a seer and a strong man. Born in 1788, he hved until 1866, and one of his very latest productions in verse was an impromptu tribute to Abraham Lincoln. He passed his youth and his early manhood under the influences which were at work in intellectual Europe during the time of the first French Revolution and the first Empire; a period when, contemporaneously with new theories of politics and of society, the modern interest in the languages and the religious and the philosophies of the Oriental peoples began. To the latter he soon devoted himself and became Professor of Oriental Literature in the University of Erlangen, and afterward in the University of Berlin. He seems to have steeped his oul in the calm, deep thoughtfulness of the East. The chief result of this habit of thought in a mind which was both philosophic and poetic was "The Brahmin," a work which is not a reproduction of Brahminical philosophy, hardly an imitation of it, but an original treatment in the Brahminical spirit of the great questions of life as they are presented in the Western world. He wrote "in the character of a Brahmin spiritually born in the East but located in the West." He enendeavored to write in the spirit of Oriental thought while he dealt with the problems of Western nature and of Western civilization. Here at once is an incongraity. He attempted what is almost impossible. The spirit and purpose of the highest Oriental philosophy is concentrated in the phrase nir-wana, which is the name of the lottiest condition of the buman soul known to Brahminical philosophy. Now nir-wana means simply "no wind," and metaphorically denotes a state of freedom from the agitation of restless desire. But the agitation of restless desire is the germ, the spring, the foundation, the very essence of Western civilization. Discontent is the mother of improvement; and without discontent there is no progress. This, rightly or wrongly, is the main-spring of the civilization of the West; which has made the West what it is; and made it, among other things, the antipodes of the East in its mental traits, as its people are the antipodes of the Orientals physically. Oriental novels of thought are diametrically opposed to Western novels of life. True as all this is, it is equally true that man is essentially the same throughout the world. The revolutions of the centuries have wrought no radical change in human nature. Therefore Ritckert's Brahminical poems are foreign to us only in their methods; and what he says is generally as true and as applicable to man in Europe in the nineteenth century as the Proverbs of Solomon are, orthe Lamentation of Jeremiah, remote as they are in their origin and Oriental as they are in their tone of thought. Moreover, Rückert is not Oriental in his tone of thought. He is calm; he is "deep contemplative"; but his calm and his contemplation are those of a Western man and a Christian. He has not eaught the spirit of the East, nor even

Mr. Brooks has here presented us with six of the twenty books which comprise Rückert's Brahmin; and we must congratulate him upon the felicity both of form and of phrase with which he has reproduced the twelve-syllable iambic rhymes of his original. His work has not at all the air of a translation. It is entirely free from Germanisms, and flows freely as if it were originally written in English. And its English is notably good, with a mastery of poetic diction of the simpler sort that often suggests that the writer may have been a close student of Shakespeare's Sonnets. As to the substance of the book, it is in most respects admirable. Rückert's moral tone is that of the purest Christianity, and he combines with this a knowledge of the human heart and an elevation of purpose which make his work a storehouse of high philosophy embodied in epigrammatic verse,-with this qualification of our phrase, that his epigrams have no sting. His teaching, and even his satire, is always gentle and loving. His orphic utterances are frequently large, grand, and far-reaching,-of which see this

dwells in all.

Narrow and small the bounds that time and space But God's embracing thought has God's own boundless-

See again this:

If one has stepped aside, dear man forgive bim. pray; Think thou, too, hast a foot may stumble, slip, or

stray.

Hoppy who humble grows without humiliation

Who ere the world subduce has learned self-subjugation.

The mean when rich is proud, when poor he is de-

pressed; The noble, proud when poor, when rich is lowliest, Rückert is full of such insights into the very foundations of the higher morals, the eternal truths on which they rest; and they are set forth with a simple felicity and directness which deepens their impressiveness, and which the translator has preserved with a singular and admirable skill. Here are some lines which embody much wisdom in re-

Doorkeeper to the heart is a man's countenance; What welcome waits within it countenance; welcome waits within, it tells thee in ad-

gard to the intercourse of daily life:

Wears it a friendly look, with hope it lights thine eyes; If an unfriendly, hope is frightened back, or flies. Yet oft when thou hast reached the master,

appears
The porter falsely woke in thee such hopes or fears.
Ungracious looks of keep a gracious master's gate,
While often gracious looks on the ungracious scait.
Then let not smiles too soon thy eager hopes excite,
Nor even a sulk at once put all thy hopes to flight.

The lines which we have emphasized are quite Shakespearean in the way in which they braid a fine bright thread of truth in and out with a play of words that seems almost like a conceit. Whoever delights in this sort of soft, sweet moral pungency will find its rich flavor frequent in Riickert's lines, and will be very thankful to his translator.

We must, however, bring our brief and, to us, very unsatisfying notice of a remarkable book to an end with a protest against its title. It is not a "poem." It is in no sense a creation; it is without imagination, almost without fancy. It is not a structure, but is without organization of any kind. It is merely a collection of fine thoughts expressed in verse. These utterances of a pure merality, a high philosophy, and a noble worldy wisdom, are individual, several. Each stands by itself, without relation to what goes before or comes after. The writer has purpose; but his work is without design. Hence it is that Rückert is not more widely known; hence, that his readers must always remain comparatively few. There goes more than plums to a pudding; more to a poem than epigrams however keen or sentiments however noble. Rückert's socalled poem is a pudding all plums.

BEOWULF: An Anglo-Saxon Poem, and the Fight at Finnsburg. Translated by James M. Garnett, M. A., M. D. 8vo, pp. 107. Boston: Glun, Heath & Co.

The poem of which we have here a new transla tion is one of the most valuable literary relics of the past. It is the earliest known Anglo-Saxon | the people show themselves so sublimely careless in poem, and was written or sung more than one thousand years ago. It exists in but one ancient manu script, which is now in the British Museum, and which was written in the tenth century, about one hundred years before the conquest of England by William the Norman. But this manuscript is quite three hundred years later than the composition of the poem, as is shown by the internal evidence of the latter, which makes its date about the year women, with the thrill and exalted emotion 750, and some critics regard it as one hundred years and the tragedy of living and dying. There older. The truth is that although "Beowulf" in the form in which it is known to us may be reasonably assigned to the seventh or the eighth century, the substance of much of the poem is considerably older. Its hold it "nobly true" that whatsoever poetry is unantiquity gives it great value in the history of the intelligible is great and desirable. But time is the

English language and the English people, and conequently it has received much attention from philologists of the higher order, so that there is at present a very considerable "Beowulf" literature, of which Dr. Garnett gives in this publication a valuable bibliography. By some of its most competent life and in no mystical and abstruse fashion. Mr. critics and editors it has been regarded as a combination of various lays which were gradually worked up into a poem with some semblance of unity. The view taken of it by Therpe, its learned, ngentous and imaginative translator, editor and critic, seems to us the most reasonable. He regards it as a Christian paraphrase of a heathern Saga, written by a native of England of Scandinavian parentage. That its incidents are not supposed by the poet, or poets, who composed it to have occurred in England seems too plain to be disputed, and that its origin is Scandinavian and pagan is equally clear. Yet there are not only passages of Christian allusion scattered through it, but the tone of all the allusions to Divine being and power are these not of a pagan but a Christian, while the general tone and the intellectual costume of the poem are as pagan as those of the Iliad. Neither Thorpe nor Kemble, its other distinguished English editor, favora the theory of several lays; but the very pagan-Christian patchwork which they cannot but see favors the theory of a composite structure. It was probably modified, and worked ever, and added to again and again before it took

the shape in which it has come down to us. The chief interest of "Beowulf," indeed, is in its presentation of society and language in a transition state. It is Gothic; it is Scandinavian; it is Anglo-Saxon. It gives us a glimpse of Northern Europe around the Baltic Sea during the centuries which preceded and those which saw the migrations and invasions of Danes and Jutes and Angles which changed Britain from a Celtic to a Tentonic-Scandinavian nationality. This is its only real value, and that value is great; but as a poem it is utterly without interest except as a vivid picture of the people of those times and races. Rude, coarse, bloody, monstrous, childish, ridiculous in its incidents and its action, it is wholly devoid of interest as a work of imagination. Compared with the Chanson Roland, or even with the Niebelungen Lied, it is not only barb drous but foolish. Its here, Beowulf the Great, or Goth, has the strength of thirty men; and the story is, with episodes and expansions—in which the patchwork that we have spoken of is plainly discernible-that of this monstrous man's contest with another nondescript monster, Grendel, and his mother, and afterward with a fire-dragon, which be slays, perisning himself in this final contest. He tears Grendel's arm by main force from the socket; and when the monster's mother avenges her son he follows her to the sea, in which she lives. He deseends and fights with her there. His own sword is useless; but he finds in a subterranean chamber an old sword of the giants, with which he cuts off her head, and he returns bearing it and the hilt only of the sword, the blade having been melted by her poisonous blood! Beowulf seems to have been a Gothic Herakles the Helper, and this incident of the poisonous blood may possibly have some conection with the shirt of Nessus.

this important poem which represents the original, line for line, and preserves its rhythm. The ver-sion has, therefore, a certain and a considerable value for the general reader (if that personage should be tempted to its perusa!), because it does give hun, in modern English, an idea of the form of the poem as well as of its substance. But we think that the translator is right when he says that his plan involves much inversion and occasional ob-scurity, and lacks smoothness. Nor do we think that there is the gain in literalness which he seems to think accompanies his line for line rendering. A comparison of it with Thorpe's prose translation is much in favor of the latter as a poem to be read, and also as a picture of the remote times of which the poem is a truthful and re volting picture. Dr. Garnett's editorial work seems to have been very thoroughly done. As a trifling part of it he gives a list of fifteen old English words found in the poem; among which the "general reader" will be interested to find bill a battle-axe), brand (a sword) and weeds (clothing) just in the sense in which they are used by English writers of modern days. The book is one of interest and value to all students of the language and of the customs of remote antiquity in Northern Eu-

large, grand, and far-reaching,—of which see this example, admirably presented in Mr. Brooks's English verse:

Two worlds are mine; of these if one renounced must be,

Take the great outer one, not the small one in me.

Thou wilt no longer name the world within thee small

When once thou knowest the God in man who

Take the great outer one, not the small one in me.

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Dicks on D. D., LL.D., New York.

Large octave, pp. 544. Funk & Wagnalis.

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BARGAINS IN FINE R. ANSON D. F. RAND

This well-known commentary is now presented to American readers in a very attractive form. Dr. Ormiston's notes are an important feature of this edition, and add nearly one-fourth to the size of the volume. The book of the Acts is extremely important to the Biblical student, not only for its own sake as a part of the Bible, but because it relates to the history of the Christian Church in perhaps the most critical period of its history, when it had to decide for itself whether it would be an offshoot of Judaism or a religion suited for all mankind. Dr. Meyer's commentary on this book is exceedingly able. It is learned without being pedantic, and conservative without being narrow-minded. profound scholarship and critical acumen of the

author are manifest on every page.

No startling views will be found in the book. To
Dr. Meyer the Bible was the Word of God, and the incarnation of the Son of God a reality. Nevertheless many of the results of the later Biblical criti-cism may be found en bodied in his views. In editing the Commentary it was the aim of Dr. Ormiston to make it more readable by transferring the numer ous references to authorities from the page to footnotes, and to append a number of supplementary notes to each chapter. His work has been well and carefully done; and this edition of the Commentary may be consulted with interest and profit, not only by Bible students, but by general readers as well,

A pleasant series of letters on a trip to the Pacific were sent to The Bosion Journal last year by Mrs. Mary E. Blake, and have just been re-printed in a pretty little volume by Lee & Shepard, under the title of "On the Wing." These notes of travel are fresh and agreeable, if not especially picturesque, the writer's womanly comments on the characteristics of Western life and people baying much interest for an untrav elied reader. In most particulars the ways of the West were pleasing to Mrs. Biake, and she has much that is kind to say of manly courtesy in those far regions. "The men," she declares, "were invariably polite and well-behaved to a degree that struck one in sharp contrast to their uncared-for appearance. We never stepped into an elevator in any house from the time of leaving Chicago without having every hat infted until we left it again. A group of rough, unkempt miners would step into the mud on a bad crossing in order that your feet might pass dry-shod; and the moment they were addressed by a woman their pipes were taken from the mouth. In Central City, that queer little above-the-world hole in the clouds, one of our party entered a small grocery to try and get her muddy boots cleaned. The proprietor not only provided the means but wanted to do all necessary work himself, and finally left his place uncaredfor while he took us some distance up the street to show where we would find planks properly laid to avoid the mud. One somehow hardly looks for this in situations where small matters."

In the "Lyrical and Dramatic Poems Selected from the Works of Robert Browning" (Henry Holt & Co.) Mr. Edward T. Mason has presented a judicious quantity of the English poet's least obscure verse. These poems are alive with dramatic pasis a fashion of Browning Societies for the discussion and explanation of the poet's

inexorable, the keenest and most honest critic, and the poetry that lives is the poetry that needs no labored and uncertain interpretation from professo or society. No one of the poems in Mr. Mason's volume will be forgotten, for they speak of life to Stedman's essay on Browning-a study remarkable for insight and for grace of expression-is included

A new edition of the "Widow Bedott Papers (A. C. Armstrong & Son) serves to remind the reader of the source of most of the humorous dialect studies of the past thirty years. Village life and rustic character have found many lively chroniclers since Miss Berry's day; but not one of her successors has as cleverly revealed the fantastic and amusing side of rural America. The foolish widow. with her jealousy, her gossipping, her nagging and her credulity, is a picture drawn to the life, and with the neatness of humerous detail characteristic of an observant and fun-loving women. Frances Miriam Berry was the possessor of a quick sense of the ridiculous, and was the terror of the village gossips who were caricatured by her sharp pen and flying pencil. She caricatured by her sharp pen and flying pencil. She was scolded at home and wept over and prayed with the standard or trible to an a constitute that the standard or trible to an account till the frequency of relief least the cutar, with 'all particulars' GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M. outside-to no avail till the keen-eyed girl lost her propensity for ridicule in the cares of a clergyman's wife. Her satire was always wholesome, especially in the skits dealing with the literary protousion of her time; and the "Mother of the Gracchi" arises anew in the widow whose poetical efforts call forth the choicest adjectives from the editors of The Scrabble Hill Luminary. As for her Malapropisms many of them are strokes of genius such as that excellent matron, Mrs. Partington, has never displayed-they are, in truth, worthy of their great

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Frater Ave atque Vale "-as we wander'd to and Gazing at the Lydian laughter of the Garda-lake Sweet Catullus's all-but-island, olive-silvery Sirmio! ALFRED TENNYSON.

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BRUSHES of every description as the brush factory, 315 Pearl at. All articles at the lowest prices.

JOHN K. HOPPEL, Manufacturer.

40-STAMP MILL, new, with engine complete, and miding supplies, for sale on favorable terms.

Apply to F. P. DIMPFEL, 24 Pine-at.

Winter Resorts.

HYGEIA HOTEL.
OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.
THE GREAT SOUTHERN RESORT. Send for circular describing hygienic advantages, &c.
H. PHOEBUS, Prop'r.

Summer Resorts. DAVILION HOTEL and COTTAGES.

will open March 31. JAMES SLATER of the "Berkeley," bth-ave, and 9th-st., owner and proprietor. Corporation Notices. NOTICE.—Proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, No. 66 3d.avc. unit March 18, 1883, for groceries provisions, lime, straw and dry goods. For full information, see City Record, for sale at No. 2 City Hall. THE MARKETS.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE,

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 12, 1883.		
Ashes, pkgs 14 B E Peas bg 3 B W Hour, p 268 Beans, bbls, 519 Beans, bbls, 519 Beans, bbls, 519 C Srd Oilbbl 271 C S McLbgs 4,850 Copper, bbls 128 Copper, ck's 201 Dfruit, pks 87 Eggs, pkgs 4,509 Flour, bbls 25,811 C Meal, bbls 25,811 C Meal, bbls 20,500 Cern, unsh, 123,579 Oats, bush, 46,000 Bye, bush, 5000	Gresse, DKgs 1,56 G Seed, b'gs 1,56 Hemp, bals 4 Hides, No. 20 Hides, bal's 9 Hops, bales 1 Lead, pigs. 5,47 Leather, sids 25,92 Moss, bales. 16 M'l'assa, bis 5 Rostin, bbls 6 Rostin, bbls 21 Oil; bbls 21 Oil; bbls 21	0 Pecana pkg 3,220 6 Pork pkgs. 3,220 6 Beef, pkgs. 3,200 6 C'im'ta pks 4,389 6 Lard, tes 754 1 Lard, kegs. 40 7 Butter, p'ks 3,271 6 Rice, pkrs. 167 8 Skirs, outer 3,735 8 Starch, p'ks 1,735 7 Tiba'co, hds 3,3 7 Tiba'co, hds 3,3 7 Tiba'co, pkg 791 0 Whisky bis 818 6 Wool, bales 18

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 12, 1883.

Stock April 7, 40 of 2, 40 of 1, 40

CITY GRAIN WARRHOUSES AND HELD IN RAILWAY 114c; 10s. 123c, 57 Br. 4 Oxen. 1,442 LIGHTERS ON CERTIFICATES: LIGHTERS ON CERTIFICATES:

1883, 1882,

March 10, March 3, March 11,

Wheat, bush 9871,345 5,964,923 3,987,509

Corn, bush 881,34 765,449 2,507,169

Outs, bush 444,017 508,709 372,872

Barley, bush 55,794 63,777 37,252

Rye, bush 222,767 175,518 96,818 7,627,371 7,036,090 6,115,039 Total Grain, bush thay and STRAW-Trade is moderate and fairly steady tone is maintained. We quote Hay-Medium to Prime Trunchy. \$\sigma 828.c. Shipping Grades 60e; Clover, 50e.0c.; No. 1 Rye Straw. 55 200c. Short do. 45 250c.; Oat, 402

Crude Menhauen held at 500; Crude Sperm firm at \$105; Crude Northern Whale, 5745-NC, Southern do. 54456; Prime City Lard Oil steady at 01 2020; Crude Cortonaeed imministrated at 45 047-26. Refined Summer. Verlow doal at 1000 CEAN FREIGHTS—Berth room was quiet and rates slightly osaler; charter room dull but about steady. LIV. IRTOOL, steam, 16000 bush, Grain, 43d, 1,000 bbts, Flour, 28, 210 tons do., 15a. Choversest, 22a. 5d.; 1,000 bbts, Flour, 28, 210 tons do., 15a. Choversest, 22a. 5d.; 1,100 bbts, Flour, 25, 210 tons do., 15a. Choversest, 22a. 5d.; 1,100 bbts, Flour, 25a. 210 tons do., 15a. Choversest, 22a. 5d.; 1,100 bbts, Flour, 25a. 6d.; 1,000 basks, 6d.; 1,000 bbts, Flour, 25a. 6d.; 1,000 basks, 6d.; 1,000 bbts, Flour, 25a. 6d.; 1,000 basks, 6d.; 20b.; Elocate 40s., 106,15a. 6d.; 1,000 bbts, Flour, 25a. 6d.; 1,000 bbts, 1,0

LIVE STOCK MARKET. For the week ending Monday, March 12, 1883.

RECEIPTS. Extra..... Good to Prime. Fair to Good Common to Medium. Poor

No. 1 Rye Straw. 55 200c. Short do. 45 250c; Oat, 402 50c.

HiDES—Were quiet and unchanged. Although the tene was irregular, at times the feeling shows weakness. State 1882. Sources, Yearlings, 65 280c.

METALS—At the Iron and Metal Exchange to day, Iron. quiet Fig. nominal. Old Rails steady. Refore call 700 tons 1° apot sold at \$24 cash. Tin strong and fairly active. Before call 25 tens stratts, February March shipment E. 1, soud at 1° ac. 1° apot sold at \$24 cash. Tin strong and fairly active. Before call 25 tens stratts, February March shipment E. 1, soud at 1° ac. 1° apot sold at \$24 cash. Tin strong and fairly active. Before call 25 tens stratts, February March shipment E. 1, soud at 1° ac. 1° apot sold at \$24 cash. Tin strong and fairly active. Before call 25 tens stratts, February March shipment E. 1, soud at 1° ac. n at \$4000; S Bulls, 1,267 m at \$600, and Sdo, 1,142 m at \$575.

H. F. Burchard sold for self: 18 Illinois Steers, 1,200 m 1,300 m at 124 m 13 m; 360 m self: 18 Illinois Steers, 1,167 m, at \$600.5; and S cows etc., 1,486 m, at \$575.

T. Gillia sold for self: 39 Illinois Steers, 62 m 8 cwt., at 12 m 13 c., 50 m 57 m.

T. G. Eartman reports: 126 Illinois Steers, 62 m 8 cwt., at 12 m 13 c., 50 m 57 m.

T. C. Eartman reports: 126 Illinois Steers, 72 cwt., net average, at 11 c., 56 m; 134 do, 74 cwt, at 11 c., 107 do., 62 cwt, at 11 c., and 59 do, 7 cwt. at 11 c., 107 do., 63 cwt. at 11 c. There has been a fair demand for stock at self at 16 m 18 cwt. 11 c. There has been a fair demand for stock at 540 m 500 p en head for Ordinary to 8 cod Cows. P. McCobo sold 24 head at that range, and S. James Clarke sold 15 head at an average of \$45 cacn.

CALVES—Receipts were 262 head, nearly all at 60th-st. Veals in fair demand, at 64 m 10 c. Common to Prime, with a few selected Calves at 10 c. at 10 c. C. S. Kase gold 3 Veals, 106 m, at 9 c., 5 do. 146 m. at 7 c., 2 do. (24 m, at 10 c. S. M 10 c.)

Dillenbeek & hewey sold: 33 Veals, 142 m, at 10c. 8 do. 125 m, at 9 c., 12 do., 121 m, at 9 c., 12 do., 12 m, at 7 c., 12 do., 12 m, at 7 c., 12 do., 12 m, at 7 c., 12 do., 10 m, at 7 c., 10 m 10 m, at 10 c., 8 do., 10 m, at 7 c., 10 do., 10 m, at 7 c., 10 m, at 9 c., 10 do., 10 m, at 7 c., 10 m, at 9 c., 10 do., 10 m, at 7 c., 10 m, at 9 c., 10 do., 10 m, at 7 c., 10 m, at 9 c., 10 do., 10 m, at 7 c., 10 m, at 9 c., 10 do., 10 m, at 7 c., 10 do., 10 m, at 9 c., 10 do., 10 m, at 10 do., 10 m, at 7 c., 10 m, at 9 c., 10 do., 10 m, at 10 do., 10 125 h, at 1 %c; 12 do, 121 h, at 1c, 15 do, 108 h, at 8c; 15 do, 105 h, at 7 %c; 12 do, 101 h, at 7c; 10 ~ 80bs, "95 h, at 6 %c; 21 do, for \$100.

Hadienbeck & Dayls sold: 1 Vess, 160 h, at 10 %c; 21 do, 144 h, at 10 %c; 12 do, 137 h, at 10c; 9 do, 137 h, at 9 %c; 3 do, 123 h, at 10 %c; 12 do, 137 h, at 9 %c; 3 do, 123 h, at 10 %c; 12 do, 137 h, at 9 %c; 3 head -11 cars at 60th st. and 18 %c cars at Jorsey City, and some 10 cars were on sale from previous arrayls. Prime stock was a little firm and in good demand but the tone of the market was much the same for other grades as on Friday. Exporters bought about 1,200 head at \$7.12 % \$7.40, but seneral sales for Common to Frime were at 54 %c, but seneral sales of very Common to Frime were at 54 %c, but seneral sales of very Sales—1 und & Bluckingham sold: 282 State Sheep, 100 h, at 7 %c, 33 State Lambs, 75 h, at 8 %c.

J. N. Pittocek sold: 55 Hilmols Sheep, 100 h, at 6 %c; 150 State Lambs, 75 h, at 7 %c.

J. N. Pittocek sold: 55 Hilmols Sheep, 84 h, at 7c; 134 do, 101 h, at 6 %c; 20 dd, 88 h, at 6 %c; 60 do, 88 h, at 6 %c; 10 h, at 6 %c.

Lambs, 75 B, at 7 4c.

J. N. Pidcock soid: 55 Hilnois Sheep, S4 B, at 7c: 134 do, 101 B, at 6 4c: 206 do, 85 B, at 6 4c; 605 do, 88 B, at 6 4c;

J. P. Sadier & Co. sold: 74 Pennsylvania Sheep, 116 B, ac 7 4c; 137 do, 96 B, at 6 4c;

J. F. Sadier & Co. sold: 74 Pennsylvania Sheep, 116 B, ac 7 4c; 16 do, 96 B, at 6 4c;

J. F. Sadier & Co. sold: 74 Pennsylvania Sheep, 116 B, ac 7 4c; 126 do, 96 B, at 7 4c; 136 do, 96 B, at 5 4c; 218 do, 84 B, at 6 4c; 126 Western do; pcorp, 83 B, at 5 4c; 218 do, 84 B, at 6 4c; 2 Mewton & Gillet sold: 85 Pennsylvania sheep, 92 Bb, as 6 4c; 79 do, 116 B, at 87 4c; 140 Chio do, 120 B, at 87 4c; 136 do, 103 B, at 7c; 22 do, 78 B, at 6 4c; 98 do, 80 B, ac 6 4c; 103 do, poor, 16 B, at 9 4c; 71 Chio Lambs, 77 Bb, ac 7 4c; 308 do, 77 Bb, at 7 4c; 25 do, 63 B, at 7c; 110 Western do; few Sheep, 61 Bb, at 6 4c; 24 do, 63 B, at 7c; 110 Western do; few Sheep, 61 Bb, at 6 4c; 24 do, 80 B, at 9c; 50 do, 97 Bb, at 6 4c; 12 do, 80 B, at 8 4c; 110 Western do; few Sheep, 61 Bb, at 6 4c; 24 B, 80 B, at 5 4c; 21 do, 80 B, at 8 4c; 10 B do, 95 Bb, at 86 S1 a; 213 do, 90 B, at 8 4c; 10 B, at 6 4c; 24 B, 80 B, at 6 4c; 24 B, at 8 4c; 10 B do, 95 Bb, at 8 6 S1 a; 213 do, 90 B, at 8 4c; 34 2 do, 94 B, at 6 4c; 34 2 do, 87 B, at 7 4c; 19 B, at 7 4c; 10 B, at 8 4c; 10 B, at 7 4c; 10 B, at 8 4c; 10 B,

LIVE STOCK MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH. LIVE STOCK MARKETS—BY TELEGRAPH.

St. Louis. March 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 100 head; the supply chiefly medium grades but all soud well at groot prices; experts, 50 50 25 75. Good to Choice, 52 50 50 25 75. Good to Choice, 52 50 50 25 75. Good to Choice, 54 50 25 20; Stockers and Feeders, 54 20 25 20.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 2,100 head; market sheady; Common to Medium, \$3 50.584 50; Fair to Good, \$4 75 28 50; Choice to Faedy, \$5 75 28 25 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,300 head; shipments, 900 head; market lower; Light, \$6 20 25 76. Packing, \$7 10 257 30; Butchers to Extra, \$7 20 25 70; Facking, \$7 10 257 30; Butchers to Extra, \$7 20 25 70;

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL March 12—Bacon, Cumberland Cut, 51/6. Short Rib 52/0d. Pork, Frine Mess, Soludi do Western, 82/0. Lard, Prime Western, 38/3d. Cheese, American Choice, 65/6d. Corq, 6/7d for Mixed oid. Europeanse Smitts, 41/0d. Provisions—Lard, 56/0d per cent for American. Breadsings—Corn, 68/6d. for old Mixed Western. Wheat, 9/7d 59/10 per cental for California Ciab, Solud 29/3d for Red Wister.

Liverpool. March 12—Receipts of Wheat for the week, From Atlantic ports, 18,000 quarters, from Pacine ports, 29,000 quarters. Corn, 6/000 quarters. London, March 12—Spirits Turpentine, 40/3d. Calcutts Linesed, 45/3d per quarter, Linesed Oil, 22/10/22/2/15 per Inn, Tailow 4/6 per cut Redined Potroisum, 6/4d of June 12/10/20/2/2/15 per gail.

HAVER, March 12—Wigon's Lard closed at 70 france 50 centimes per 50 kilos.

HAVER. March 12.—Petrologius. 19 france 00 centimes for ANTWERP. March 12.—Petrologius. 19 france 00 centimes for Fine Pate American paid and 19 france 00 centimes setters, Wilcox's Lard. 138 france 00 centimes per 100 kilos.

BERMEN, March 12.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 57 marks 50 premigs per 110 lbs. Petroleum, 7 marks 50 premigs.

WOOL SALES.

LONDON, March 12.—The following are the wool sales of Saturday in detail: 7,976 baies Fort Philip—Fleece, 11-bd. 22s. 2d.; Locas and Pieces, 11-bd. 22s. 2d.; Locas and Pieces, 4d. 21s. 11-d.; LS25 baies Natal and Cape—fleece, 10d. 21s. 10d.; Greany, 7d. 61s.; 1.7baies New South Walos, Queennand and Sydney—fleece, 14. 2-bd. 21s. 11d.; 1.525 baies Natal and Cape—fleece, 10d. 21s. 10d.; 947 baies Adelaide—Scoured, 11d. 21s. 9-bd.; Locks and Pieces, 6-bd. 1a. 2d.; 128 baies New-Zealand, at unchanged prices.